SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852. NO. 28.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who adgertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese.
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H STRUTHERS & SON No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90 1y

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the Novelty Works

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. N. C. Bookstore. 2—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE; an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D TURNER.

Raleigh, November, 1851. N. C. Bookstore. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by

HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

PRICE $ 1.75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

BURNING FLUID. A fresh supply received this day, at the Drug store of

Jan. 21, 1852. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
With a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-sets, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

Law School, at Hillsboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

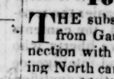
MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful fo the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 901

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N. C. Bookstore

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith,
John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp'l. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 18, 1851. 83—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

North Carolina Book Store

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or Poor Man's Friend, in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide. This book points out in plain language, free from doctor's terms, the disease's of men, women, and children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for he benefit of families. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Jan. 10, 1852.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL, heretofore carried on in Warren County, near Littleton, North Carolina, has been transferred to Ridgeway, in the same County, agreeably to an arrangement with the Trustees of the Ridgeway Academy. J. D'B. HOOPER.

January 12, 1852. 902—2w.

Weekly Register, two insertions.

A CARD.

THE REV. W. HOOPER, besides his classes of young Ladies, has under his instruction a small class of boys, learning "Bullions's Latin Reader," and would be willing to take several others of the same advancement.

January 3, 1852. 18—3t.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. J. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,] 450
" " " " Gothic
style, " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large sash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " " on modern legs, " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, " " 300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, " " 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, " " 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,] 275
" " " " on turned legs, " " 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, " " 250
" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality; Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Palette, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for those tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Philadelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth
Peas—Early Ceco Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. --22

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Auzurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent quality, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank. THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. P. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid, and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral Paint.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 gallons do. do.
in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do
5000 Gallons do do. do
in casks of various sizes. do do do
350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,
150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

B. F. POND,
56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.)*
NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, $400
10 do do do 485
12 do do do 525
14 do do do 585
15 do do do 615
20 do do do 650
25 do do do 695
30 do do do 750
35 do do do 850
do do do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852.

LOUIS KOSSUTH AND HENRY CLAY.

We copy below the very interesting account which is published in the National Intelligencer of the interview between the Hon. Henry Clay, of the Senate, and Kossuth. It is interesting—doubly interesting—when we consider the character of the two men as orators and as statesmen, and the different points of view from which they survey, at this moment, their respective duties to themselves and their country—Mr. Clay, taking leave, as it were, of all that is dear to him, and concentrating into a few eloquent words the thoughts which portray the policy he would inculcate, in order that his country may steer clear of all future entanglement; the other catching glimpses of hope from the strength and power which he contemplates, and anxious to gather from what he sees support for his own distant and oppressed native land: the one distrusting whatever can tempt from the path of self-reliance, and from that security which belongs to the development of moral power; the other eager to treat the community of nations as admitting an active principle, by which each becomes bound to guard all from injustice and oppression. Both of these great men are just to the circumstances and views under which they have spoken.

In regard to the general view taken by Mr. Clay of the impolicy and impracticability of an armed interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Europe, it is that which all our leading statesmen entertain and will undoubtedly uphold. This is not inconsistent with the generous expression of sympathy which is universally felt by our people for the cause of freedom, and we are glad that Congress has responded to this sentiment in the manner that it has. We hope the time will never come when any despotism can have the power to suppress the expressions which are due to so glaring a violation of the law of nations as was involved in the recent conduct of Russia towards Hungary. *Washington Union.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing of Kentucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him—"Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hand towards the two or three gentlemen who were present, "that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which become the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which are due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty—in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the principal consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And, indeed, it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre; and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learned recently that her war marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce.

Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandaning the terms of forbearance and non-interference which they have hitherto preserved towards us—after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe—her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set us the example; you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground; you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our people might and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but little import, as the expression of a dying man. Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the republican government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the Old World than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle Hungary should go down and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or *landwehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to effect anything in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality and kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free."

Kossuth apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir; I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears, he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world—the one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's lifetime, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms, and clouds, and darkness; before him all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country; the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupilage. To portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like the low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom, or the trumpet-toned voice of the old statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

HUMAN FIENDS. An individual whose eye "with fine phrenzy rolling," spoke at once of intellectual vivacity with the triumphs of intemperance, was called up to answer the charge of drunkenness. Slowly and solemnly he arose, and said: "I am accused of drunkenness—a fault, or folly—but one which has been rendered immortal, if not respectable, by the gifted and the great. He who yields to the fascination of spirituous excitement is the man of generous impulses and high-toned thought. A tendency to drink is fostered by the excess of social and generous feelings, and the mean and the miserly are the last to yield to its influence. They may become sponges, on the generosity of others, or they may treat those for whom they pretend a friendship, for the dispicable purpose of securing some advantage to themselves; but from the flow of generous emotions they never hold the bottle to their neighbor's mouths, nor "drink strong drink" themselves. I am accused of drunkenness! Be it so—of that I complain not—but to be called a "human fiend" by a subordinate official of this court,—of that I feel that I have a right to complain.

The human fiend, sir, is that miserably dispicable pretender to humanity, whose very breath is scandal, falsehood and defamation. It is he, sir, who generally, by spectacles, conceals "the lurking devil in his eye"—who makes sacred oaths to lies the most scandalous—who employs fortune-telling crones to detail falsehoods subversive of domestic peace, forgetful that she who would lie for a bribe, might readily be induced to tell who was her briber—it is he, sir, who tampers with negro servants, and pays them for giving circulation to the libelous scandals of his own inventive tongue, in order to produce effects the most mean, and bring about ends the most diabolical—it is he whose life is one entire forgery and cheat, and who may be expected,

"His life in cheating passed,
To hang himself, and cheat the law at last."

Such is the human fiend, and I am sorry to say that there be fiends, female, as well as male."

The recorder, who seemed fascinated with the eloquence of the oratorical inebriate, while he spoke of his own sex, gallantly stopped him as soon as he commenced to give a description of the female fiend, and after a few words of advice, gave him liberty to leave, in order that he might have a wider field for a display of his genius. *N. O. Delta.*

THE THERMOMETER. The late severe frost has caused particular attention to be paid to these useful and simple instruments, and yet many persons are quite ignorant of the principle on which they are constructed. The word means literally "measure of heat." The idea of determining the intensity of this subtle agent emanated with Sanctario, an Italian philosopher, in the year 1620.

His plan was improved upon by Fahrenheit, a German philosopher, who lived about the year 1720, and he was the inventor of the thermometer now used in this country and England. The form of Fahrenheit's thermometer is too well known to need description. Fahrenheit's thermometer is deficient in this respect, viz: that the inventor labored under a mistake when he imagined 0 or zero to be the extreme of cold. Zero is the the temperature of equal parts of snow and salt, and Fahrenheit thought that point was destitute of all heat. Repeated experience has proved that the mercury often falls lower even in temperate latitudes. The freezing point of water he marked by plunging his thermometer into water in that state, after having marked the degrees on his scale, and found it 32 deg.; the heat of boiling water 112 deg.; while the other temperatures, such as summer heat, blood heat, and fever heat, are merely arbitrary marks, supposed to be correct on the average. The only positive marks are the freezing point, 32 deg., and the boiling point, 112.

French thermometers are differently marked, but equally wrong, as the freezing point is placed at the temperature of mingled snow and salt, or zero, when in reality water freezes at a much higher temperature. The boiling point in the thermometer in use in France is marked 100 deg. In Germany and Russia the freezing point of the thermometer is also marked zero, and the boiling point 80 deg.

At 40 deg. below zero, mercury becomes solid, consequently to mark the degrees of cold sometimes experienced in Russia and in the Arctic regions, spirits of wine is used, which has never been known to freeze from natural causes, although it is said a Scotch chemist once succeeded in producing such an extreme degree of cold as to freeze even alcohol. If he did so, he never divulged the secret of the chemical agency by which he effected it.

GUANO AGENCY. The New York Journal of Commerce says that Theodore W. Riley, Esq., of that city, has been appointed the agent of the Peruvian Government for the United States, and "that the supplies may hereafter be expected proportioned to the demand."

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

As the question whether Equal Suffrage shall become a portion of the fundamental law of the State will soon be presented to the people for approval or rejection, we offer no apology for the few random reflections which a slight examination of this subject has enabled us to make.

It has been remarked by an eminent political philosopher,* who travelled over our country not many years ago for the purpose of acquainting himself with our social and political condition, that the remnants of aristocratic institutions were occasionally to be met with in the midst of our republicanism. And the reason which he assigns for their presence seems in our judgment just. "No man," says he, "can entirely shake off the influence of the past." A reverence for those institutions handed down to us from our ancestors seems to be inherent in our constitution. This feeling is eminently conservative in its nature, but it sometimes becomes too potent in its influence, and degenerates into a slavish devotion to the existing order of things. When it obtains this influence, we see reason deprived of its high prerogative, and man becomes a devotee of habit. The question then is never considered, can we improve? but that other question is eternally recurring, how have we or our ancestors done heretofore? It is almost unnecessary to remark in this connexion that this blind reverence for things which we find already established is utterly opposed to all progress. If our ancestors had acted on this principle, where would have been our civilization? and where those noble institutions destined by the force of their example to disseminate republicanism throughout the world?

But we do not mean to inculcate the doctrines of experimenting with the fundamental law of the land. We are as much opposed to experiments of this character as we are to a prejudiced adherence to the past. When Phœbus was about to give the coursers of the Sun into the hands of Phaethon, he said to him in words of warning, 'You will go safest by pursuing a middle course.' So say we here, neither feeling an irrational veneration for the past, nor advocating change for the sake of experiment. Convince us that we are wrong and we will try to go right. But do not offer as an argument to prove us wrong the fact that we are advocating a change in the established order of things.

We say with De Tocqueville, that the remnants of aristocratic institutions are still amongst us. If we look at the 7th section of the Constitution of our State, we find it to be "That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold in the same county of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate." If we turn back from this clause a few pages, we meet in the Declaration of Rights preceding the same State Constitution, the following clauses:

"SEC. 1. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

SEC. 3. That no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services."

How can a property qualification be reconciled with these declarations? Will any one say that the right of electing the members of the Senate of North Carolina is not an exclusive privilege, according to our existing Constitution, exercised by a class? And if this proposition is conceded, we ask where is the consideration upon which this grant of an exclusive privilege is founded? Will it be contended that the owning of fifty acres of land is a "public service?" If so, then to be the owner of one hundred acres would be doubly as great a service, and if the amount of privilege be proportioned to the amount of service, the legitimate result is an aristocracy. Were there ever two principles pronounced by the same body of men in more direct antagonism than those embodied in the quotations we have made from the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution? The former breathes the very spirit of liberty and equality, whilst in the clause we have quoted from the latter we see the result of a reverence for the past and a timid unwillingness to carry into practice, to their legitimate result, the principles asserted. In speaking thus freely on the character of the clause we are discussing, we would not be understood as censuring the framers of our Constitution. We know that they were treading upon ground before then untrodden. They were inexperienced as to the extent to which self-government may be intrusted to the people, and were solicitous of seasoning the dish of democracy with somewhat of aristocratic salt, lest its freshness should prove unpalatable. We have the light of a longer experience to guide us, and cannot plead that the path we are asked to take is an untrodden one. Other communities have pursued it and have not suffered by the turbulence of the masses; why may we not do likewise? These few observations we make as they present themselves without much order or regularity. Perhaps, however, they may be found to answer some objections which the over-cautious may be disposed to entertain. But the length of this article admonished us not to trespass further on the patience of our readers. Hereafter we shall have more to say upon this subject.

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* De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, p. 44.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

From the Mountain Banner.

"FREE SUFFRAGE."

MR. WILSON: I notice an editorial in last week's Banner, under the above caption, calling attention to the Act and the Proclamation of the Governor; and suggesting the propriety of 'bringing out' every candidate for the next Legislature on this all-important subject. This, I think, is right. No candidate who is willing to represent the wishes of his constituents can reasonably object to making known his views on any subject whatever. May we not always be doubtful of the purity of purpose of any one who refuses to do so?

At the last session a majority of the citizens of this county were, no doubt sadly misrepresented. Our candidates after electioneering for Free Suffrage voted against it. It is true they made a "*scape goat*" of the mode, and pretended that the plan authorized by the amended Constitution of 1835, was by no means available.

As now the fate of the measure rests with the next Legislature, great care should be had in the selection of its members. Let every Free Suffrage man—as in 1850—lay aside all party differences, and vote for the candidate who openly avows his determination (if elected) to use his whole influence in favor of the passage of the present Act. And every candidate should come out, republican like, and say whether he is in favor of, or opposed to it. If this plan be adopted and carried out, there can be no mistake about the matter, no room left for dodging.

It is mysteriously strange to me how the advocates for a Convention can now claim it as the quickest way to obtain Free Suffrage; except they are like the Dutchman, who, in giving evidence relative to a certain horse, swore "he was sixteen feet high," (meaning 16 hands.) In the cross examination he was asked if he pretended to say the horse was 16 feet high. Answer, "I thinks not." The lawyer assured him he did. "Vell vell," said the Dutchman, "if I did I'll stick up to it; I say so yet."

And it is even so with others. They make a wrong start, and though convinced of their error, are never willing to reform.

I for one, together with many of my neighbors will vote for no man at the next election who will not come out openly for the Free Suffrage Act.

January 26, 1851. AMICUS.

***We take pleasure in publishing the above from a highly intelligent Whig gentleman.—ED.

GOOD NATURE. Good nature is a gem which shines brightly wherever it is found. It cheers the darkness of misfortune, and warms the heart that is callous and cold. In social life who has not seen and felt its influences? If you want to be happy be good natured. Don't let little matters ruffle you. Nobody gains any thing by being cross and crabbed. If a friend has injured you; if the world goes hard; if you want employment and can't get it; or can't get your honest dues; or are has consumed or water swallowed up the fruits of many years hard toil; or your faults are magnified; or enemies have traduced, or friends deceived, never mind;—don't get mad with any body; don't abuse the world or any of its creatures; keep good natured and our word for it, all will come right. The soft south wind and the genial sun are not more effectual in clothing the earth with verdure and sweet flowers of spring, than is good nature in adorning the hearts of men and women with blossoms of kindness, happiness and affection—those flowers, the fragrance of which ascend to Heaven.

GEN. SCOTT.

The Register *dodges* our question as to whether it will support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. We were prepared for either silence or a dodge, and are not, therefore, surprised.

But there is at least one Whig paper in the State which speaks out in frank and manly tones. The Edenton Bulletin says:

"We only mean to say that General Scott, *from his alliance with Seward, and the known preference which the free soil wing of the Whig party express for him, is unworthy the confidence of the South*, and in our opinion, cannot, and *we sincerely trust, will not receive the vote of the South in the coming Presidential election*, should he be so unfortunate, through the machinations of Seward, & Co. (for they will be its principal agents) as to obtain the nomination."

The Register is well convinced that Mr. Fillmore cannot get the nomination, and the Editor of that paper is no doubt equally well assured that Gen. Scott will be the nominee. Yet it continues to deceive its readers by holding up Mr. Fillmore as its first choice and as the probable nominee, and by *doging* as to Gen. Scott. The object of this policy is, in the first place, to hold the Whig masses together; and secondly, to transfer them, at the proper time, to the Scott ranks! Will the game succeed?

We can judge of the future of Whigism only by the past. Four years ago, it was well understood that Mr. Senator Badger was for General Taylor, in preference to all others; and Gen. Taylor was nominated. Mr. Badger no doubt "got the points" at Washington, and was thus enabled to speak among his friends here "by the book." Well, we happen to know that Mr. Badger is now for Gen. Scott. He regards him as the most available candidate, and will no doubt stump Stanly, Montgomery, and other Counties for him, should he be nominated. Mark what we say—Gen. Scott will be the man! Mr. Badger knows all about it—has no doubt agreed to it in Washington, and that will be sufficient for many of the leaders and a large number of the Whigs of this State. The Editor of the Register knows, too, a good deal more on this subject than he thinks it prudent to tell; and hence his silence and his *dodges* when interrogated as to Gen. Scott.

POLITICS IN WISCONSIN.

Gov. Farwell, Whig, of Wisconsin, holds the following language in his Messsage to the Legislature of Wisconsin, in relation to the fugitive-slave law:

"After a careful examination of the provisions of this law, aside from the question of its unconstitutionality, I am prepared to express my own opinion that in many of its features it is highly objectionable or unjust; and I am in favor of either such a radical modification as will take from it its odious features, or its repeal."

The Democracy of Wisconsin were defeated in the late contest, by a disgraceful coalition between the Abolitionists and the Whigs; and the position of Gov. Farwell of opposition to the Constitution and the laws, is the result of this coalition. We are gratified to learn, however, that the Democracy of that State are again united, and that they will vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. The following is the Democratic Electoral Ticket for that State:

State at Large—SATERLEE CLARK, MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN.
First Congressional District—PHILO WHITE.
2d " " —BERIAH BROWN.
3d " " —C. BILLINGHURST.

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

We are gratified to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following interesting and important letter from Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, in relation to the Chatham coal-fields:

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 7, 1852.

To His Excellency, Gov. Reid:

SIR: I have executed the preliminary examination of the Chatham coal-field, which your Excellency proposed when I visited Raleigh. The results of this examination are highly satisfactory. I began it at Farmersville, the most easterly point where coal had been discovered, and have been able to trace it in its outcrop seventeen or eighteen miles. Along this outcrop, it rises to the surface at nearly an uniform dip and strike, pursuing nearly a direct line from point to point, and maintaining withal, through the whole distance, an average thickness of at least six and a half feet. The principal bed exceeds seven feet at one or two points. A two foot bed lies below the main one, with ten or twelve inches of slate only between them. Another three foot bed lies thirteen feet beneath, with bituminous slate intervening. The thickness of the main bed is all that can be wished, inasmuch as it is more profitable than one of nine or ten feet.

As there can be no question, then, as to the length of the outcrop and the thickness of the respective beds, the important question is, will these beds thin out and become lost in the shales, or will they preserve their present average thickness? This question, though it cannot be decided positively, still, if we may place confidence in geological principles, we may feel a great degree of assurance that they will prove as permanent as the beds of coal of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In the first place, diluvial action, as it is sometimes termed, has never been felt here. There is no drift. The beds of pebbles are not transported masses, like our Northern drift, but simply the remains of an old sea bottom. Beds of coal have not, therefore, been swept away. In the second place, we find all the usual accompaniments of coal, as shale, fossils, beds of the hydrous peroxide of iron &c. In the third place, there is a sufficient breadth and depth to the coal series, though the amount of coal is not always in proportion to the breadth and depth of strata; thus in the coal-field of Nova Scotia, which I examined in 1835, I found only one bed of coal of four feet in strata, whose aggregate thickness is fourteen thousand feet. In the fourth place, there is an uplift or an undulation of the strata, by which the main bed of coal is brought to the surface at one and a half or two miles south from the first outcrop, which last is within the outer rim of the basin. There can scarcely be a doubt, therefore, that there is a breadth of coal of two miles, at least, and which extends seventeen or eighteen miles continuously. I have, however, no idea that the coal-field is thus restricted either in length or breadth.

There is only one place where a bed thins out, and this is the effect of a local disturbance common to all formations. From the facts and phenomena, then, of the Chatham coal-field, we have little reason to fear its early failure. It is proper for me to observe, in this connexion, that I do not regard this coal-field as extensive as many others in this country. The Appalachian, the Illinois and Michigan coal-fields are much longer and wider—the former being nearly 900 miles long and from 150 to 200 broad.

The quality of the coal of Chatham is excellent. It is adapted to parlor use, but particularly to the manufacture of gas for lighting houses and streets; and also for coke, which may be employed in the manufacture of the best kinds of bar iron. I see no reason why it may not supersede the foreign bituminous coals. It is remarkably free from the sulphuret of iron. This mineral, however, is disseminated through the black shales—an important fact to be borne in mind when large quantities are to be sent to market, for if this shale is mixed with the coal in considerable quantities, it may produce spontaneous combustion.

I am, most respectfully yours,
E. EMMONS.

The Register is silent in relation to the charge preferred by this paper a short time since, to the effect that the Whig leaders intended to run a third candidate for Governor. We exposed the game, and the players are dumb.

We learn from the Carolinian that the amount of tolls collected on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road for January last, was about $850.

Kossuth was at Columbus, Ohio, at the latest dates, where he was received in the most imposing manner.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have seven day's later intelligencer from Europe, by the steamer Europa.

France was quiet. By a decree of Napoleon, who is really Emperor and a despot, the Orleans family cannot possess property of any description in France, and are bound to sell what they now hold within one year. The great bodies of State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council, Senate, and legislative bodies, will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is stated that a second, if not third attempt had been made on Napoleon's life.

The news from England is not important.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was very buoyant on the 24th January, and prices had turned in favor of sellers, with an advance on middling qualities. Sales of the week 41,000 bales.

There had been large operations in flour, and American had advanced one shilling per barrel, with a light stock. Corn was unchanged.

SOUND VIEWS.

The following, among other Resolutions, were adopted by a Kossuth Meeting recently held in Uniontown, Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That any people have but to will it to be free. Let them unite and resolve, and it is done. The more despotic the government the easier the revolution, the discontents being many and the contents few. But no people can long preserve liberty who are not qualified by religion, virtue, and intelligence for its enjoyments; and when they are thus qualified they will sooner or later become free—for despotism can exist only among a people degraded by ignorance, irreligion, and crime.

Resolved, That in the impending contest there are but two sides—liberty and despotism—and that the public presses in this country aiding the cause of despotism, by disparaging the character and cause of Kossuth, the noble representative of liberty and victim of despotism, merit the detestation and abhorrence of every American heart.

Resolved, That if the people of France submit to the establishment of an imperial despotism by a usurper, they are destined to be slaves, and deserve that destiny.

Resolved, That we are oppposed to all "entangling alliances" with foreign governments which might fetter our freedom of action and embarrass the perfect control of our own destinies."

We challenged the Whig Editors of this State, in our issue of the 31st January, to produce the first man of their party in the free States, among those spoken of as likely to receive the nomination for the Presidency, *who is not now, or who has not been a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist*; and we desire now merely to call attention to the fact that *the man has not been produced*. Let that be remembered. What says the Raleigh Register? Speak out, gentlemen. We will give you more time for inquiry and deliberation, if you wish it; *but let us have the answer* sooner or later.

JENNY L—GOLDSCHMIDT! It will be seen, by the dispatch in another column, that Jenny Lind was married on Thursday morning last, to one Otto Goldschmidt. Happy Goldschmidt! The announcements will hereafter be as follows: Mrs. Jenny Goldschmidt *and husband* have arrived, and taken lodgings at the Astor or Eutaw, as the case may be. Happy Goldschmidt, even under these circumstances!

Corn is selling here at 75 cents—Oats at 40 cents—Butter at 12½, and Eggs at 10 and 12.

Salisbury Watchman.

We are doing much better for the farmers in this region than that. Corn is selling here at 90 cents per bushel, butter at 20 cents, and eggs at from 15 to 17½ cents.

The Democratic Convention of the State of Maine, which assembled on the 4th instant, nominated Gov. Hubbard for re-election, and unanimously adopted the Baltimore platform and agreed to abide the decision of the National Convention.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

We take pleasure in copying the following [illegible] the last Fayetteville Carolinian:

"We saw the other day at the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. A. H. Whitfield a close carriage, which in elegance of structure and beauty of finish, we have rarely seen surpassed. It was put up to the order of Col. C. D. Hill, of Duplin. If there is any one thing in which Fayetteville possesses a pre-eminence, it is in the excellence of the riding vehicles, which can be obtained at either of the carriage establishments here.

We see by the foundations of a new fire proof brick building of large dimensions, that our fellow citizen, A. A. McKethan, Esq., is going ahead in his unusually energetic manner. Phœnix like, he emerges from the ashes with renewed life and vigor."

Mr. McKethan is extensively engaged in the Carriage-making business in Fayetteville; and his work is spoken of in high terms. He was a sufferer by the late fire in that place, but we are glad to learn that his losses have only served to stimulate him to renewed exertion.

We saw, a month or two since, a Carriage which was manufactured in this place by Mr. John R. Harrison, for Alpheus Jones, Esq., of this County; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is equal, in every respect, to the best Northern work. Let us patronize our own Mechanics. By such a course we not only keep our money at home, but aid in building up a state of things which will render us, to a great extent, independent of the free States. Bestow your patronage upon your own fellow-citizens, and leave the fanatics of the free States to learn lessons of duty and patriotism as the result of the withdrawal of it from them.

The aggressions of these fanatics upon Southern rights and institutions, have had at least one good effect. They have taught us to learn to depend upon ourselves, and we trust we may keep learning in this school. Our first duty, at all times, is to take care of our own interests and bring out our own resources; but this duty is especially imperative and binding at a time like this. Let the motto of every citizen be, NORTH CAROLINA—THE DEVELOPMENT OF HER RESOURCES—AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Page *vs.* Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Bragg and Smith for defendant, and Heath for plaintiff.

Saunders *vs.* Haughton, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Smith for plaintiff.

Williams *vs.* Harrell, in Equity, from Bertie. Argued by Bragg for plaintiff, and Smith for Defendant.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Hardy *vs.* Leary, from Bertie, in Equity. Argued by Bragg and Smith for plaintiff.

Satterfield *vs.* Reddick, in Equity, from Gates. Argued by Smith for plaintiff, and Bragg for the defendant.

Den ex dem. Hardy *vs.* Simpson, from Chowan. Argued by Smith for defendant.

Shepard *vs.* Parker, from Pasquotank. Argued by Smith for defendant.

Sparkman *vs.* Daughtry, from Bertie. Argued by Smith and Bragg for the plaintiff, and Moore for the defendant.

Burnett *vs.* Thompson, from Bertie. Argued by Smith for plaintiff, and Bragg for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Reed *vs.* Kinnamon, in Equity, from Forsythe. Argued by Miller for Defendant.

Lowder *vs.* Nading, from Forsythe. Argued by Miller and Bryan for defendant.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.

Crudup *vs.* Patterson, from Franklin. Argued by Iredell and Moore for plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood for defendant.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were devoted to the argument of the case of Crudup *vs.* Patterson.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

Richardson and others *vs.* Pridgen and others, in Equity, from Johnston. Argued by W. H. Haywood for plaintiffs, and Moore and Busbee for defendants.

The 'Metropolitan' Hotel is the name of the new establishment which will shortly be opened in New York. The Journal of Commerce says of it:

"The Leland's are fast maturing their arrangements for opening to the public, next Spring, this magnificent structure. They have just contracted with J. W. Southac and B. Newhouse for $50,000 worth of cabinet furniture, of the most elegant description. All of the parlor furniture will be of Rosewood, covered with brocatelle, and superbly carved. Stebbins & Co. have the contract for manufacturing the silverware, amounting to $14,000, and there have been orders of Mellen & Co. $12,000 worth of bedding. Messrs. Woram & Houghwort are engaged in manufacturing cut glass, of a new and elegant pattern, to the value of $3,000, and are importing $4,000 worth of China ware for the same establishment.

The "Metropolitan" (located on the site of Niblo's Garden) cost half a million of dollars for the building alone; and the cost of furnishing it will be about $100,000. Its front on Broadway is 526 feet. When completed in the manner contemplated, it will stand first among the public houses of the United States."

WHAT KOSSUTH HAS BEEN DOING FOR HUNGARY. The following reply was made by Kossuth at Pittsburg, in answer to a committee inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio:—

"Gentlemen—You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank, and feasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for fifty-000 muskets, at $2 each—$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS. The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* warns its readers against the organized bands of professional beggars which swarm through the country. They are chiefly Italians, organized in bands, furnished with fictitious papers, partly printed and partly written, by means of which, and some false tale of sorrow, and perhaps the aid of a miserable baby hired for the purpose, they prowl through the country imposing on all who are simple enough to receive them, and collecting, in the aggregate, very large sums of money.

GEORGIA AND HER RAILROADS. The Legislature of the State of Georgia, has just appropriated $[illegible]-000 to the repair and equipment of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, which completes the very important connection of the seaboard at Savannah with Tennessee, in a continuous line of road about [illegible] hundred miles in extent, and the terminus at Chattanooga is destined to connect with all the great lines throughout the North and West.

ARREST OF BANK BOBBERS. The Norfolk Herald states that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from Charleston, stating that the robbers of the Portsmouth Bank had been apprehended in that city. All the suspected persons, arrested at Norfolk, except a man named Bland, have been discharged.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 4th instant, the joint resolution of Mr. Clarke, in relation to the foreign policy of the United States, was, at his instance, postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Stockton presented the petition of Captain Charles Wilkes, asking an appropriation of $500,000 for an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and the exploration of the Arctic ocean.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill for the relief of the indigent insane, by means of grants of land to the several States: referred to a select committee.

The bill making a grant of land to Iowa for certain railroads in that State was taken up.

Mr. Felch resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor, but gave way to a postponement.

The Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was engaged for half the day's session in referring to appropriate committees department communications concerning estimates, &c., and bills from the Senate, one of which—the bill to extend the patent of Hiram Moore and John Hascall for a harvesting machine—was passed. Afterwards the House was in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the chair,) on the proposition to make military bounty land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable; wherein speeches were delivered by Messrs Harris of Tennessee, Campbell of Illinois, and Brenton.

In the Senate, on Thursday the 5th, Mr. Cass submitted a joint resolution authorizing the continued employment of the workmen upon the wings of the Capitol, together with a petition and letters in support of the same.

Mr. Shields presented the report of Mr. Duffy upon the explosion of steam boilers.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution of inquiry in relation to a charge to Switzerland was adopted.

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was postponed until Saturday.

The resolution for the printing of the returns of the seventh census was taken up.

Mr. Smith spoke at length in opposition to Mr. Badger's amendment.

Mr. Badger replied to the objections urged, and defended his amendment, which is as follows:

"The Joint Committee on Printing to contract with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong for printing and binding the census, on such terms as the committee may think reasonable and proper; the work to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid for from time to time, during the progress of the work, by the head of the Census Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary, with power in the Secretary to abate from the amount stipulated, if the work, when executed, shall prove deficient, or below the standard which may be agreed upon."

Mr. Cass spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Borland and Mr. Hamlin spoke in relation to the Maryland returns lately laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pearce obtained the floor, and gave way to an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852. The House then went into committee, and, taking up the special order—the Senate and House bills to make land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, and for other purposes—it was debated by Messrs. Brenton and Yates at length, and afterwards, until the hour of adjournment, by many gentlemen in five-minutes speeches.

In the Senate on Friday the 6th, Mr. Hunter reported a joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the continued employment of the workmen upon the wings of the Capitol, which was subsequently passed.

The Senate ordered to be printed 5,500 copies of the report of Mr. Guthrie in relation to the explosion of steam-boilers.

The private calender was taken up, and several bills were disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENEATIVES. The House, after spending most of the day's session in Committee of the Whole in its consideration, passed the Senate bill making land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, striking out all of its provisions but the one effecting that object, to which they added a clause authorizing the reception of these warrants at $1 25 per acre, in part payment for government lands held at a higher rate than the minimum price.

Afterwards various executive-department communications, Senate bills, &c., were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the appropriate committees; and the House adjourned over until Monday next.

DAILY MAIL. A petition for a daily mail from Raleigh West to Salisbury has been left at the Post Office in this place, and we were pleased to see a few days since that it has already been numerously signed. There is still room for more signatures and we hope that all our citizens who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity, will come forward immediately and put down their names so that we may send up the strongest possible appeal to the Post Master General for the simple act of justice which should be no longer delayed. The great and growing importance of the West the increasing intelligence and rapid growth of population and enterprise demands a corresponding increase of mail facilities. It is time the wants of middle and Western North Carolina were made known. The mail facilities afforded this part of the State by the general Government are execrable, and we will venture to assert would not be submitted to uncomplainingly by any portion of the Union. We have forborne long enough. It is time to be up and doing if we would not be forever overlooked.

Graham Democrat.

THE MAILS. Efforts are being made to get a daily mail from Raleigh to Salisbury. Why stop it there? We would like for it to come through here and pass on to Asheville. The present arrangement is abominable, and not only one that no other people would submit to, but one that would not be attempted upon any other section. North Carolina, and especially the Western portion of it, has fewer mail facilities than, perhaps, any portion of the Union. There are hundreds of families that do not have a post office within ten miles of them.

We learn from the Standard that all the editors in Raleigh remonstrated with the Department against the recent change; but in vain. It would allow the contractor nothing extra for increasing his speed between Raleigh and Greensborough from three miles an hour to four, which was all that was necessary to keep up the old arrangement. Only think of the enormous speed now required—3 miles an hour! If Postmaster General Hall will pay us a little "extra," we will shoulder his mail and walk ahead of the stage. Three miles an hour!—we are out of breath.

Mountain Banner.

A fire occurred in New York recently, which destroyed about $500,000 worth of property. It commenced at No. 39, Nassau street, occupied by Libby & Forby, importers of dry-goods. Before it could be stayed, it destroyed that and several tenements in Liberty street. The following are the sufferers, with the amount of their losses, and their insurance:

Hastings, Libby & Forby, loss about $50,000.
N. B. Oatley, loss $40,000; insured for $30,000.
Freeman, Hodges & Co., loss about $60,000.
John Lockwood, loss on stock about $35,000.
Doremus, Nixton & Co., loss about $250,000.
Lester, Fisher & Robinson, loss on stock about $75,000.

POCKET STOVES. The Milwaukie Advertiser says that a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove, which, while only a foot square, will warm any ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may he carried in one's pocket of a cold day, and producing neither soot, smoke nor ashes, might be made as ornamental a piece of personal wear as a watch or a breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of alcohol per day.

THE THREE CENT PIECES. E. C. Dale, treasurer of the United States Mint, contradicts the statement that the coinage of three cent pieces was suspended, or delayed in consequence of a defect in the law of Congress on the subject. The mint has already issued over six millions of pieces, and is now ready to supply all demands for them in sums of $30, $60, or $150, or their multipliers, the bags of the mint containing those amounts.

THE PRINTERS.

We wish that all our readers could have been present with us at the Printers' Festival in celebration of Franklin's birthday. They would have seen as fine a specimen, intellectual, moral, and physical, of the men of the type, as ever greeted their eyes. They would have beheld "TYPO" in his glory—his heart warm, not with wine, but with cordial hospitality and genial good fellowship, doing a handsome thing in a handsome way, and evidently as sincere in heart as polite in manner. And yet, on some accounts, we are glad that the public did *not* witness this festival. The public are already enough in the dark about "*Typo*," without being any farther obfuscated. This festival would have mystified them still more. They would have imagined that "*Typo*" is a sort of Dives, clad in fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day; that Albemarle mutton and Old Virginia ham form the staple of his daily dinner, and pickled oysters and plum cake his regular lunch, whilst every Sunday is celebrated with haunch of venison, canvass-back ducks, turkey with oyster sauce, followed by a dessert of ice creams, cakes, oranges, grapes, raisins, and the like. We need not say that for the public to indulge any such fancy would be great folly, though not much more irrational and monstrous than some of the conceptions of the printer's character and condition which they now entertain. It is now supposed that the printer is a mere machine, possessing not much more intelligence and sensibility than the type in the case; that he is the medium through which the sunlight of knowledge illuminates every dwelling, but that he neither sees the light nor feels the heat which he conveys. There is also another cherished delusion common among mankind. It is that printers, by a peculiar law of nature, are exempted from the wants and necessities of other men; that they need no clothing for themselves and their families; that they can breakfast and dine on air and fog, and sup on moonshine; that they require no houses to cover them, no candles to lighten them, no fuel to warm them; that they and their families enjoy perpetual health, knowing nothing of doctor's bills, and that they have no souls to be saved, and are consequently spared the expense of pew rent. Their children are presumed to be their own schoolmasters. When printers die they are all to be carried upwards in a chariot of fire, or some other chariot, which will obviate the necessity of funeral charges. Such must be the opinion of the public, for it cannot be supposed that, if they believe Typo to be a man of like appetites and wants with themselves, so many thousands would refuse to pay him their just dues, and compel him, through the neglect and dishonesty of others, so often to pass a life of trouble, sorrow and privation.

But in all soberness, few men are called to endure such continuous and exhausting labor as the printer. Each letter of the columns upon which your eyes are resting has passed through his hands. He is at his post from early morn till midnight. Sun and storm, snow and ice, neither vary nor interrupt his duties. During the late bitter weather, the compositors of our own office, for example, have sometimes been up till one and even two o'clock, and then walked through the cold night and driving rain one and sometimes two miles to their respective homes, returning at an early hour in the morning. Such are the toils of the printer; and now let us say one word as to the moral character of the man. A single fact will speak volumes on this head. In the great State of New York, whose huge metropolis is becoming famous for the laxity of its morals as for its wealth and prosperity, not a single printer has been sent for a quarter of a century to the State prison at Sing Sing.

Richmond Republican.

STATISTICS OF GEORGIA. From an abstract of the Statistics of Georgia, compiled by authority of the Legislature from the authentic records of the United States census for 1850, we gather the following interesting facts.

There are in the State of Georgia, 41,786 white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write. The county of Baldwin has the smallest number in proportion to its population—there being only ten persons over the age of twenty in the county, who cannot read or write, out of a population of 2,521; and that is one to every 252 of her white population. In Cherokee county there are one thousand nine hundred and four persons who cannot read or write, out of a total population of nine thousand one hundred and sixty one; near two tenths of the whole white population cannot read or write. There are in operation in the State, one thousand four hundred and seven manufacturing establishments producing annually over $500.

There are 1450 schools colleges and academies in the State, with one thousand six hundred and twenty two teachers, and an aggregate number of 41,702 pupils. Amount realized by endowment, taxation, public funds and other sources, $329,509. Number of Libraries, 517, Volumes 110,594. There are 1862 churches in the State owning property to the amount of $1,104,132. Cost of support of paupers $28,245. Total real and personal estate $334,660,217. Number of Deaf and Dumb, 292; Blind, 258; Insane, 293; Idiotic 517; Lunatic 17.—*Milledgeville Federal Union.*

MISS DIX. The Senate of Alabama have done one good thing, and done it well, this session, and our State looks up. Miss Dix' bill for a State hospital for the insane, which remained among a good deal of unfinished business the last session, in consequence of the loss of public property by the total destruction by fire of our State Capitol, has passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The House will do no less, as far as we can see. The people are more than satisfied. The chairman of the committee made two amendments last session, viz: appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court instead of commissioners to locate the site and plantation, and reducing the appropriation from $100,000 to $50.000. These amendments are stricken out, and the first reading of the bill restored. With one hundred thousand we shall have a first-rate hospital and soon it will cease to be necessary to send our patients miles to have them cured of this dreadful malady. Our sister on our north border, Tennessee, is going ahead, and is opening her new hospital. We see that the commissioners and Legislature do full justice to Miss Dix there. Her name [illegible] in solid granite on the walls, shows that they do not forget her or her works. The fact is, that she asks nothing and wishes nothing for herself, and she more deserves all things.

Southern Journal.

OLD NED AND CORN BREAD. Great fears are entertained that the aforementioned articles will be very scarce and very high this year, from the fact that in some neighborhoods corn was bad and pork was high, and monied men have bought up most of the hogs for bacon. These are reasonable grounds for fear, but if the spring turns out favorable, we predict there will be peace and plenty, and that neither corn nor bacon will be high, from the significant facts that in nearly every county except Buncombe, abundant crops were made, fine potatoes, fine hay, &c., and this was the case in many parts of Buncombe; and from the further fact that PORK is now bringing at Cincinnati 4½ cents neat; this will throw that article at Augusta and Columbia at 8 cents, and here at 10. So that bacon cannot be very high. Nearly all monied men have laid in their supply, and every body has baconed, thinking it will be high; the consequence will be that every body will be mistaken! we hope so.

Asheville News.

EVADING THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. Some ingenious devices are adopted in Maine to evade the stringent liquor law of that State. A few days ago a coffin, at first supposed to contain the remains of some deceased person, was carried through the streets in Portland, but the suspicions of the police being excited, it was opened, and lo! it was found to be full of bottles of whiskey, which were immediately confiscated. It is said a wag who saw the operation remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin in this case contained not the *body* but the *spirit*.

MELANCHOLY AFFLICTION. We learn with heartfelt sorrow, that the Rev. HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, Presiding Elder of this District for the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been visited with a severe attack of Paralysis, by which his face has been drawn round on his shoulder and the entire system prostrated. His long and useful career as a Minister has thus suddenly been brought to a close, and it is feared that life itself will not long survive this afflictive dispensation of Providence. *Spirit of the Age.*

PAINTING ROOFS. The roofs of all buildings should be painted of as light a color as practicable. Dark colors or black, absorb the sun's rays, warp the shingles, and render the garret and upper rooms uncomfortably hot.

THE CHARLOTTE MINT.

Uncle Sam seems disposed to verify towards North Carolina the scriptural threat towards a worse character; for while to Virginia, (for instance,) which hath much in the way of federal emolument and office, more is given; but from North Carolina, which hath not, is taken away even that which she hath.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report to the present Congress, recommends the discontinuance of the Mint at Charlotte. The Honorable Secretary may not be as well informed of our State history and prospects as those nearer home; to us it appears an ill-timed recommendation, while our people are hard at work, building a railroad through the State, and furnishing access by steam to Charlotte from the North, as well as from the South. Charlotte will soon be rendered convenient of access from the commercial world. Besides, the original inducement for establishing the Mint in western North Carolina is becoming stronger every day. The mining interest is daily increasing, in extent of operations, importance and value to the community. This is the case, we believe, throughout the mining region of the State. In our own county of Guilford mining never has been carried so extensively and profitably to the laboring community as at the present time. The works at Hadgin Hill and at the McCulloch Mine, owned by a company residing mostly in this county, and chiefly superintended by our energetic townsman, James Sloan, Esq., present scenes of enterprise, skill and industry deserving the encouragement of the country, aye, and the countenance of Government too, so far as facilities for coinage are concerned; for we understand that the Guilford gold is principally sent to our own Mint to be transformed into "yellow boys."

We trust that Uncle Sam will pay no attention to the advice of his Secretary; but let his servants stay with us and continue to set his marks upon our gold.

Greensborough Patriot.

Truly is it an "ill-timed" recommendation: All our mines in this region, and they are not few, are in as successful operation as ever before. The considerations which led to the establishment of this Mint, therefore, so far from diminishing in importance, are increasing every day. We are sure the removal of the Charlotte Mint would subject the whole of Western North Carolina to serious inconvenience.

Salisbury Watchman.

THE NEWSPAPER IN A FAMILY. A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes the editor of the Ogdensburgh Sentinel as follows:

"I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are,

1st. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2d. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3d. They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of all the important places, nations, their governaments and doings on the globe.

4th. They are better Grammarians, for, having become familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consquently analyze its construction with great accuracy.

5th. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6th. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always found taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in the use of language."

ORIGIN OF CERTAIN WORDS. The *bayonet* tells us that it was first made at Bayonne; *damask* from Damascus; *arras* from the city of the same name; *cordwain* from cordova; *currants* from Corinth; the *guinea*, that it was originally coined out of gold brought from the African coast so called. Such indeed is the manufacturing progress of England, that we now send our calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words are standing witnesses that we once imported these articles from thence; for *calico* is from Calicut, and muslins from Mousoul, a city in Asiatic Turkey. *Trench.*

SCARLET FEVER REMEDY. We published a year or two ago a simple remedy for scarlet fever, being no other than the rubbing the patient thoroughly with *fat bacon*. We have since at different times received assurances from parties, whom the notice led to make a trial of it, of the entire success of the experiment. Others are just now sending us testimonials of the astonishing and speedy cures recently wrought by it. We mention the matter, that others may "go and do likewise." *Baltimore Sun.*

The University of the State of North Carolina is said to be in a more prosperous condition at this time than ever before. There were at the close of the last session, over two hundred and fifty regular students, under the tuition of an able and learned Faculty in almost every Department of Science, at the head of which stands the Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., a most worthy and learned gentleman, at once an honor, ornament and treasure to any people.

Norfolk Beacon.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTURE. Last year an intelligent farmer in Murray county, made an experiment in corn culture which is worthy of note. Four rows were selected, some two hundred yards long; from two, the fodder at the usual time was gathered; upon the other two, it was suffered to remain unstripped. The corn upon the four rows weighed the same per bushel, but upon the two rows upon which the blades were suffered to remain, two bushels more were gathered than upon the stripped rows.

Rome (Ga.) Courier.

The Common Council of New York have granted to Mr. Riddle and his associates the use of Reservoir Square, about 400 feet square, for the erection of a Crystal Palace, in which to make their contemplated exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They have also appropriated funds for flagging the square and to sustain a complete constabulary force during the period of the exhibition.

Mr. Walsh writes from Paris that "Extravagance in dress, as I have heretofore had occasion to mention, never was so great under royalty as since we have lived in a republic. There are fabrics in silks and satins as high as 20, 30, and 40 dollars the yard; the dress without the making, amounts to from $300 to $500."

The Boston Traveller says: "The medical world seems to be greatly interested at the present time on account of a discovery in Surgery by Dr. G. Heaton, of this city, who, after years of perseverance, has at length succeeded in producing a radical cure of Hernia, (rupture,) a complaint which has heretofore baffled the skill of the medical world."

FROM DICKENS' DAVID COPPERFIELD. "She died," said Polly, and was never seen again for she was buried in the ground where the trees grow." "The cold ground!" said the child, shuddering again. "No, the warm ground, returned Polly," "where the ugly little seeds are turned into beautiful flowers, and where good people turn into angels and fly away to heaven."

HINTS TO BLACKSMITHS. The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with a chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

An editor out west says ladies wear corsets from a feeling of instinct, having a natural love of being squeezed. We won't give the fellow's name, for if the ladies knew who he was he would never talk no more about corsets nor squeesing either, for they would destroy all the broom sticks in town but what they would hurt him.

A fellow who writes you an anonymous note, is like a puppy inside an enclosure, barking at you with his nose under the gate.

For the Standard.

THE FAIRIES' DANCE.

How oft in the days of my childhood I read
Those wonderful tales of the Faye and their Queen,
And heartily envied the lives which they led,
For I firmly believed in their dance on the green.
Ah well I remember that soft night in June,
When having discovered their ring in the grass,
Methought I would watch by the light of the moon,
And see if such wonders would still come to pass.

As I opened my window and gazed on the night,
How lovely the vision that greeted my eye!
The leaves and the flowers were bathed in soft light,
Whilst the "Tears of the Angels" were sparkling on high.
The genius of Darkness in silence reposed,
As wrapped in a mantle of moonlight he lay,
For gently the wings of the Giant had closed
Beneath the soft touch of that bright silver ray.

Ah bright were the fancies that danced thro' my brain!
As I eagerly counted the stroke of the clock,
And hoped that my vigil would not be in vain,
But the Fairies would dance till the crowing of cock.
I listened, all nature lay hushed in repose,
When gently there stole from the bosom of earth,
A strain of low music that swelled as it rose,
Till it seemed the out-pouring of gladness and mirth.

At the sound of this music the flowers awoke,
I saw their bright cups in a moment expand;
When lo! from these cells there suddenly broke,
As freed by some magic, a gay fairy band.
From each blossom there came a fair laughing elf,
Whom safe in its petals it guarded by day,
And kept closely prisoned, in spite of itself,
Till their queen gave the elfins permission to play.

I watched a pure Lily its white petals spread,
I marked the long tube of the Woodbine unclose,
And forth from their centre whence perfume is shed,
The Queen and her lovely young maidens arose.
Every prison now opened and out they come streaming
From the cell of each flower that bloomed in my view,
The air in an instant with fairies was teeming,
Who all of them merrily sung as they flew.

"Oh, the fair moon's up, by her silvery light,
We Fairies may merrily dance on the green,
She hath bound in slumber the genius of night,
And high in the heavens is reigning a Queen.
Then Fairies away, tis the hour for play.
For laughter and gladness, for dance and for song,
We'll be merry and gay, 'till the break of the day,
If haply old Darkness shall slumber so long.

From the tuft of the scarlet Verboena they sped,
From the bud of the Fox-glove, all spangled with dew,
Like a cloud they arose from the Mignonette bed,
From the teeth of the fly-trap they gallantly flew.
From the leaves of the Rose-bud, from the Violets cell,
From the depths of the Fuchia they merrily sprang,
They were hid 'mid the sweets of the Jessamine's bell,
And seemed on the Bachelor's-button to hang.

They looked like the rapidly changing shade
Of the Rainbow's light in a summer shower,
Or the mingling hues by the sunset made,
For each was the tint of its fav'rite flower.
As butterflies oft in the heat of the day,
Upon the cool bank of some rivulet sport,
I marked to the ring they all flottered away,
Where high in the midst the Queen held her court.

For hours I watched them as round an old oak,
They danced to the sound of that heart-stirring strain,
'Till growing too noisy, old Darkness awoke,
And chid them all back to their flowers again.
In anger the giant arose from his rest,
And from him his mantle of moon-light he cast,
Then frowned on the moon 'till she sank in the West,
For she knew that her hour of triumph was past.

Ah yes! it was ended and Darkness again
Spread over the earth his broad wings for a while,
'Till the goddess of morn as she rose o'er the plain,
Dispelled all his gloom by the light of her smile.
She dried up the tears of the Fairies that fell,
In drops of fresh dew on the flowers around,
Whilst I said in my heart as I bade them farewell,
I'm glad that I know where the Fairies are found.

* B. *

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. We learn from the Standard that Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, left Raleigh on Monday of last week, for the coal-beds in the Deep River region. These coal-beds are exciting much attention about this time: and it was thought best that Prof. Emmons should visit them first. A thorough examination and Report, the Standard says, may be expected.

We are acquainted somewhat with the region to be examined; and we believe that few have yet dreamt of the mineral wealth embosomed in the earth about Deep River and its tributaries. We expect the geological survey to be made by Prof. Emmons to result in immense benefit to the State.

Wadesborough Argus.

A MAN WHO WONT' LET YOU AGREE WITH HIM. We have seen vexatious instances of the development of the bump of contradiction—but the following conversation is rather the best example we have fallen in with:

"I have to inform you that I was married since I saw you. So much the better. Not so much the better; for my wife proved an arrant shrew. So much the worse. Not so much the worse; for she brought me a fortune. So much the better. Not so much the better; for with the money I bought a great number of sheep, which died of the rot. So much the worse. Not so much the worse; for I sold the wool, and with the produce I built a house. So much the better. Not so much the better for my house was burned. So much the worse. Not so much the worse for my wife was in it."

An excellent Receipt for Coughs, Colds, &c., for Adults and Children. Paregoric, Syrup Squills, Syrup Tolu, of each 1 oz. Syrup of Ipecacuanha, ½ oz.

A tea-spoonful occasionally through the day, and at night whenever the cough is troublesome. Renew this prescription, if necessary. Avoid hot and stimulating drinks, live abstemiously, chiefly on vegetable and light soup diet. Guard against sudden changes, from warm rooms to the open air, and above all things keep the feet dry.

IN DESPAIR. Sad was the heart of Anthony Wiggles, as he rushed from the presence of her to whom he had offered his heart's best affections and who had cruelly responded "Go to grass." "Never, false one!" he shouted, and strode at a fearful pace to seek consolation at John's renowned eating house. At first he ate in silence, but the delicious coffee so inspired his aching heart, that he called Bill, and thus burst forth into song:

"Oh, carve me yet another slice,
Oh help me to more gravy still,
There's nought so sure as something nice,
To conquer care, or grief to kill.
I always loved a bit of beef,
When youth, and bliss, and hope were mine,
And now it gives my heart relief,
In sorrow's darksome hour to dine."

MERRY'S MUSEUM. A charming little work for children, edited by the celebrated Peter Parly, and published at $1 a year. Address S. T. Allen & Co., 116 Nassau st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Chapel Hill, on Thursday morning, 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, John G. Williams, Esq., to Miss Miriam C. White, all of this City.

In Chatham County, on the 20th of January, by B. Mims, Esq., Mr. George A. Holt to Miss Catherine Gardner, daughter of Thomas Gardner.

In Chatham County, on the 29th of January, by Rev. Johnson Olive, Mr. Anderson Olive, of Wake, to Miss Flora Yarbrough, daughter of Joseph Yarbrough.

DIED.

In Marietta, (Ga.) on the evening of the 24th instant, CRAWFORD TUCKER, Esq., in the 50th year of his age. Mr. T. was born and raised near Raleigh, in North Carolina, but has been for the last fourteen years a resident of this place. A short period before his death, he professed to have obtained a saving interest in Christ, and was received into the communion of the Methodist Church. He bore his protracted illness with christian resignation and patience, and died confident of his acceptance with God. He has left a wife and eight children, who are consoled in their sad bereavement by the well grounded hope that he rests with God.

Marietta Advocate.

Late from Texas.

The Brownsville Flag says: "Nothing certain is known of the movements of Caravajal; it is rumored he has been reinforced by eighteen hundred men, and two pieces of artillery had arrived with Captain Ford from Texas. We judge from all we can learn that some reinforcements have really arrived, and another attack upon Matamoras is seriously meditated, perhaps ere many days. General Avalos has twenty-five hundred men, with guns, entrenchments, and every material requisite for a successful defence." Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant states that a serious revolt had broken out at Coatefsee. One hundred men marched from that place and took possession of the city of Jalapa. The governor of the castle at Vera Cruz was immediately despatched against them."

Marriage of Jenny Lind.

BOSTON, Feb. 5. Jenny Lind was this morning married to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, at the residence of S. G. Ward, Esq., her banker, in this city. She was married after the Episcopal service by the Rev. Dr. Wainright, in the presence of Ex-Governer Everett, N. J. Bowditch, her legal adviser; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ward; and the Swedish Consul. Mr. Goldschmidt had performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

Charleston Races—Quick Time.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4. The Charleston races commenced to-day, and were largely attended, when the four mile race came off. John Cambell's horse Monte won the first heat in the unprecedented time of 7 minutes 42 seconds. William H. Sinkler's horse Jeff Davis, however, took the purse, winning the second and third heats. Time, second heat, 7m. 44s.

Sentenced to Slavery.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4. The Massachusetts negroes, who were arrested at Galveston, Texas, a few weeks since, for attempting to abduct a slave, have been convicted and sentenced to be sold into slavery.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2. The internal improvement bill, for a long time under discussion in the two Houses of the Legislature, passed the House finally to day. It had previously passed the Senate.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 7. Bacon, new, 10 to 11; cotton, 7½ to 7½; cotton bagging 10 to 18, according to quality; cotton yarns 15 cents; corn 90 to 95 cents per bushel; lard 10 to 11 cents; salt $1 50 to $1 75 per sack; molasses 26 to 28 cents; flaxseed 1 15 to $1 25 per bushel; flour 4 50 to $5.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7. No change in Tobacco, and selling as follows: Lugs 2 50 to $4—common leaf 4 to $5—good leaf 5 to $6—fine old 7 to $8 50. Cotton 7½ cents and dull; wheat advancing, and selling at from 90 to 100 cents; corn scarce, and selling at 62½ to 65 cts; lime 1 12½ to $1 50, according to quality; flour $4 50.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 7. Bacon, dull, and selling at from 8 to 10½ cents; corn 65 cents per bushel, with full stock; lard 10 to 10½ cents; soft turpentine at 2 35 to $2 40, and hard 1 40 to $1 45; spirits turpentine 32 cents; rosin 85 to 95 cents; shingles 2 62½ to $2 87½ per M.; timber, the following rafts disposed of, one at 10 75, one at 9, one at 11, one at 10, one at $12 50 per M. A raft of wide boards and scantling brought $10 per M.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Sales of cotton at from 8½ to 8¾ cents for middling uplands and New Orleans, with dull market; flour 4 37½ to 4 75; corn 69 cents; sales of 1,500 barrels linseed oil at 61 to 62 cents.

TARBOROUGH, Feb. 7. Corn 2 50 to $2 75 per barrel; cotton 7 cents; turpentine 2 to $2 10 for dip, and 40 cents per 100 lbs. for scrape; fresh pork 6 25 to $6 50; lard 10 cents.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

North Carolina Rail Road.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the following instalments have been called for on the capital stock of the Company, to-wit:

Ten per cent on the 1st of March—ten per cent on the 3rd of May, and ten per cent on the 5th of July next, which said instalments will draw interest after 20 days from the dates above specified, if not paid before.

I will be at Concord on the 1st of March, at Salisbury on the 3rd, at Lexington on the 4th, at Greensborough on the 6th, at Raleigh on the 9th, at Hillsborough on the 11th, and at Graham on the 13th, to receive the instalments due in that month.

C. P. MENDENHALL, *Treas.*

February 6, 1851. 28—3t

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres.—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats, will be sold at cost. T. H SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

GOOD FAMILY MOLASSES, New Crop. Just to hand. W. & R. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Feb 1, 1852. 26—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

HAVEN'S
Photographic Miniature Gallery,
(Over the Post Office,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseller, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

Beans, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Cobaus, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large scarlet.

Beet, Early blut Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens.

Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli; large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

Cabbage, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammoth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Rohi.

Melon, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

Nasturtium. Okra, long white, short green.

Onions, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

Parsnep, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

Parsley, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

Peas, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington of June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

Pepper, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

Pumpkin, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

Radish, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

Colewort, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

Celery, Large white solid, rose colored, silver giant.

Chervvill, curled, for salad.

Corn, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

Corn Salad, or lettuce.

Cress, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

Cucumber, early greencloster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Dr. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

Carrot, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

Martynia, or Marknoes, for pickling, new.

Egg Plant, large purple, white ornamental.

Endive, green curled, broad leaved.

Kale, green curled Scotch, Sea.

Leek, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

Lettice, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

Rhubarb, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

Salsafy, or Vegetable Oyster.

Squash, Bush crookneck summer, Butch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

Tomato, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

Turnep, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

Herb Seed, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

Grass Seed, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.
FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 8th of March next, for the purchase of *Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds*, issued by the State of North Car

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1814, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50
Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly hea thy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIS, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $7,50
The Higher branches of English, 12,50
" Classics, 15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Sc'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County. Dec. 27, 1851. 901—2t.

Dunnsville Male Academy,

BEAUTIFULLY situated nine miles North of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and only six miles South of Wake Forest College, will open its first session with a well selected Instructor, on the first Monday in February, 1852.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION:

Primary English Branches,	$ 6 25
Higher, do.	7,50
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	10,00
French, extra,	5,00

Board may be easily obtained convenient to the School and in respectable houses, at $80 per session of five months. From every convenience adapted to science and literature, we solicit a due regard from all that wish to acquire an Education.

JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JACOB HUNTER,
JAS. G. JEFFREYS,
NATH'L. DUNN,
PEFERSON DUNN,
JOSEPH YEARGIN,
Trustees.

January 21, 1852. 904—4w.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification. I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

Town Lots for Sale on Deep River.

THE undersigned Commissioners will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of March, unless previously disposed of, a number of lots in the Town of Willcox. The certainty of the River being made navigable remains no longer a doubt, and this site situated at the highest point of the present improvement, with the immense bed of coal recently discovered on the adjoining land, must surely hold out inducements for Merchants, Mechanics, and Artisans, which no other point on the River possesses. The location is healthy and finely situated—a Mineral Spring of curative properties with others of never failing water. There is nothing wanted at this location, but men of enterprise to make this the central point of trade for many of the western and north-eastern counties in North Carolina.

W. D. HARRINGTON,
C. CHALMERS,
WILLIAM WATSON,
JNO. A. CHALMERS,
WM. P. WILLCOX,
Commis's.

January 16, 1852. 904—4t.w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

In the County of Nottoway,
In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August. The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C Scott, do; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm Gills, do., M. D. I'Anson, do; Mr Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, Hon R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va
A. G A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The samp, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each;	3 00
ncidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851 9—tlstF.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindies,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
R ine Wines, together with a choice assortment of
TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R R Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats.
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James Jo Jones, dec'd. —*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr Adv. $5,62½) 893 6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co. SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM. William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

In this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851. The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5.62½) 893—5w.

State of North Carolina, Rocking ham County. COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co. Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Elizabeth Williams *vs* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Wtlliams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Penning on, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T Marriott, Clerk of our said Court office, the 3rd Monday of November, A D. 1851.

JAMES T MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec 8, 1851. (Pr Adv $5 62 1 2) 897—6w.

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY In Equity. To Spring Term, 1852 Joseph J. Williams *vs* Thomas Burnett and others.

TO MR. THOMAS BURNETT—*Sir*: You are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Williamston, on the last Monday in February next and plead, answer or demur to the allegations of plaintiff's bill of complaint in this case, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness C. B Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this, the 15th day of January, A. D., 1852 C. B HASSELL. C. M. E.

Jan. 15th, 1852 (Pr. adv $5 62½) 904—w6w.

TOOTH SOAP, practical experience has proved this to be one of the greatest inventions of the age for purifying the breath and cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Only give it a trial.

P. F. Pascon has just received 1 gro. of the above and if you wish to supply call soon.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

STORAGE!!

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings, the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

This undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER is my authorized Agent for this City, during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me tha *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Eppers n and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, know nas "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

SEAL. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

By the Governor,
DAVID S REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary*
December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McWANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh. North Carolina.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians and medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass front, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim door latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, pivers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametias,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Handk'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Farlian Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c. &c.

W. H & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, diesinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo, scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8 vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Madlle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

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American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, royal 8vo., 1156 pp 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

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Raleigh, January 12th, 1852. 20

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

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Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paul